FOOD CONSUMPTION IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(Preliminary)

Office of Requirements and Allocations
(including tables prepared in Office of
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Introduction

The present memorandum is intended to provide a basis for comparison of food consumption levels in Continental European countries which can be used, together with other relevant information, as a basis for determining the relative urgency of competing claims against our limited export availabilities.

Detailed material, supplied mainly by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, is presented separately for each country. Two summary tables are included for purposes of comparison in the introduction.

The first summary table presents consumption figures in terms of calories, and constitutes the principal basis for making comparisons. The second table gives rough approximations as to the protein and fat content of the normal consumer rations of various countries; they are subject to a very considerable margin of error and must be used with caution.

The first column in the calorie table requires no explanation. The second column gives an average of the rations of the various categories of consumers. In most countries there are separate rations for various age groups of children and adolescents and special allowances in addition to the normal consumer ration for various categories of workers. In one country, Czechoslovakia, it appears that all, or nearly all, gainfully employed persons are entitled to a worker's supplement, but in all other countries only a minority of the labor force is entitled to extra allowances. The average of the rations of the various categories must, in order to mean anything, be weighed by the number of people included in each category. Since the populations included in the various consumer categories are not yet available for Germany and a few other countries, it is not possible to include a figure for these countries in column two.

Figures in the third column are rough estimates of non-farm consumption, including both rationed and unrationed consumption. The difference between column 2 and column 3 represents -

(a) local rations
(b) unrationed foods
(c) foods purchased in the black market

The estimates have been checked against production figures and over-all supply calculations by specialists in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. They are undoubtedly the best estimates available, but they are unavoidably subject to a wide margin of error

Rationed consumption is subject to an equitable or at least fairly logical system of distribution. Consumption outside the ration is subject to a degree of mal-distribution that varies greatly from one

country to another. It varies greatly according to income and often also according to locality, being much smaller among the lower income populations in the large cities than among people similarly situated in smaller areas where prices tend to be much lower. In a country such as Sweden, where important and relatively inexpensive staple foodstuffs like potatoes are not rationed and where transportation has been seriously disrupted, and where the non-rationed foodstuffs consists in large part of a great variety of specialties which are expensive even in normal times, the maldistribution is extreme. In Greece, where domestic foodstuffs are not subject to either rationing or price control, "distribution of indigenous produce is grossly inequitable, since prices are very high" according to a letter from the UNRRA mission to our Embassy.

The governments of the countries concerned are not, in all cases to be blamed for the mal-distribution of foodstuffs not included in the ration, or for failure to include them. In some instances, the imposition of controls is simply not practicable under present conditions.

Bearing in mind the inadequacies and pitfalls of the figures available, an attempt is made below to classify the countries covered by this memorandum in terms of the relative seriousness of their food shortage. It will of course be realized that all of these countries are consuming considerably less food than they did before the war.

Category A

The most favorably situated countries are probably -

Denmark
Sweden
Norway
Switzerland

In these countries it has apparently not been found necessary to ration all of the major staples. Potatoes, which are produced in important quantities in each of these countries, are available outside the ration, and provide an important supplement source of calories presumably available to low income consumers. Portugal, if we take into consideration the very mild climate of this country, and its traditionally low nutritional level, should probably be placed in this category. France very definitely belonged in Category A during the months of November and December when bread was off the ration.

In Norway and Switzerland, the food situation is distinctly less favorable than in Denmark and Sweden.

Category B

Countries in which all major staples are on the ration, but the ration is relatively adequate. These include -

The Netherlands
Belgium and Luxembourg
Czechoslovakia

In each of these countries the average consumer gets more than 1900 rationed calories per day. In Czechoslovakia, according to a recent report, there are still serious shortages in the extreme eastern part of the country. This, however, is a purely local problem.

Category C

Countries with a ration which is definitely inadequate from a physiological standpoint, but in which the food situation is not desperate. In these countries the mal-distribution of food outside the ration must be taken into consideration as an important aggravating factor.

Greece
France (since Dec. 1, 1945)
Austria
Germany

The announcement of a 300 gram bread ration for France places France in Category C starting this month. The ration figures given in the summary tables, however, must be qualified by pointing out that considerable quantities of food are rationed on a local basis. According to one report, the average caloric content of food legally distributed (i.e. national and local rations) in various French cities in October ranged from 1557 to 1665.

Category D

Countries in which the food situation is such as to make serious maldistribution inevitable for a considerable part of the urban population. Of the countries included in the present document, Italy is the only one that belongs in this category on the basis of reports received to date. Not only does Italy fall in a class all by itself on the basis of the figures in the two summary tables, but, according to recent reports, the "pasta" ration is now no longer being distributed. This reduced the actual consumption by 232 calories per day.

It seems most probable that Germany, and perhaps Austria, will be placed in this category as a result of decisions that have recently been made with regard to wheat shipments in the first half of this year. So far as can be foreseen, however, it does not seem likely that the situation in Germany will be as desperate as the Italian situation.

In connection with Germany, it must be taken into consideration that a considerable part of the urban population is living in cellars or in buildings from which the windows have been blown out, with little or no fuels and that the winter in Germany is fairly severe.

In connection with Italy, it must not be overlooked that much of the population is now, for the third successive winter, on a diet which forces people to burn up their body tissues in order to remain alive and do their work.

These facts make the physiological needs of the German and Italian populations greater than those of persons in countries where reasonably adequate shelter is available and where people have been relatively well fed in recent months.

Yugoslavia and Poland are unclassifiable partly because our information about them is so inadequate and partly because of sharp regional variation. In Yugoslavia, a very considerable part of the population, perhaps a large majority, is quite well supplied with food, but semi-starvation has existed until recently in large areas and may still exist in some of the more inaccessible localities.

On Poland, our information is even more inadequate. Rations are distributed only to special groups, such as government workers and miners. Estimates of average non-farm consumption range from 1300 to 1800 calories. No reliable estimates can be made on the basis of production data and over-all supply calculations.

U.S.S.R. Since the above paragraphs were written, a section on the Soviet Union has been included in this study. While comparison between that country and other countries included in this study is difficult, it seems appropriate to class this country somewhere near the bottom of category C.

At the present time, the caloric intake of the entire population, including both farm and non-farm, is probably in the neighborhood of 2,000 calories per day, while in more normal times it was above 3,000.

Food Consumption in Selected European countries

In Calories Per Day

Calculated with CWP Conversion Factors

	Period of Ration	Normal Consumer Ration	Weighted Average Ration	Approximate Average Non-Farm Consumption 1/
Category A				
Denmark	September-December	1,482	1,485	2,900
Sweden	September 17	1,548	1,820	2,800
Norway	November	1,613	1,800	2,385
Switzerland	Oct. 6 - Nov. 6	1,639	1,700	2,300
Portugal	October	1,274	1,270	1,920
Category B				
Netherlands	October. 28 - Nov. 11	2,110	2,265	2,515
Belgium	October 13 - Nov. 11	2,036	2,140	2,540
Luxembourg	November	1,912	2,025	-
Czechoslovakia	Oct. 15 - Nov. 11	1,547	1,917	2,217
Category C				
Greece	November	1,365	-	2,100
France 2/	October	1,190	-	2,210
Finland	November	1,150	1,330	1,830
Austria (Vienna only)	Sept. 23 - Oct. 20	1,575	1,772	1,897
Germany - U.S. Zone	Nov. 12 - Dec. 9	1,505	-	1,750 3/
Germany - U.K. Zone	Oct. 15 - Nov. 11	1,550	-	
Italy 4/	October	818	940	1,550
Unclassified				
Yugoslavia	Year 1945	1,537	-	-
Poland		-	-	-

1/ To be used only with extreme caution: see text.

2/ During November and December bread was not rationed. In January the situation was probably not far different from that prevailing in October. Although the bread ration was smaller, reports indicate it was not effectively enforced.

3/ Roughly estimated average for U.S., British and French Zones.

4/ In January, part of the ration was suspended, which reduces each of the three figures by about 200 calories.

Table 2
PROTEIN AND FAT CONTENT OF RATIONS 1/

Country	Period of Ration	Protein Content Normal Consumer Ration	Fat Content Normal Consumer Ration
		per day	per day
ategory A			
Denmark	September	32	38
Sweden	November	27	46
Norway	November	36	67
Switzerland	Oct. 6-Nov. 6	46	59
Portugal	October	21	29
ategory B			
Netherlands	Oct. 28-Nov. 11	61	52
Belgium	Oct. 13 - Nov. 11	55	52
Czechoslovakia	Oct. 15 - Nov. 11	37	29
Luxembourg	Oct. 15 - Nov. 11	61	57
ategory C			
Greece	November	48	15
France	November 2/	35	30
Finland	November	31-32	29-31
Austria	Sept.23 - Oct. 20	48	32
Germany			
U.S. Zone	November	-	-
U.K. Zone	November	-	-
Italy	October	24	9
ategory D			
Yugoslavia	September	34	15

Computed on the basis of CWP nutrient conversion factors which are not wholly suitable for use in connection with ration data. Hence these figures are subject to a considerable margin of error.

For bread the September ration was used.

Table 4

Food Consumption in Selected European Countries Compared with Domestic Supplies Available for Non-farm Consumption
(in calories per day 1/)

Country	Non-farm Consumption latter part of 1945	Domestic Supplies Available for Non-farm Consumption, 1945-46
Denmark	2,900	2,900
Sweden	2,800	2,800
Netherlands	2,500	1,000 2/
Belgium	2,500	800 2/
Norway	2,400	915
Switzerland	2,300	1,450
Czechoslovakia	2,200	1,714
France	2,200	1,250
Greece	2,100	700
Portugal (Lisbon)	1,900	1,450 3/
Austria (Vienna)	1,300	700
Finland	1,800	1,020
Germany (excluding U.S.S.R. zone)	1,750	1,100
Italy	1,550	930

1/ Based on CWP conversion factors

2/ Could be increased by diverting some bread grains from livestock feeding to human food

3/ Possibly an underestimate

Table 3

Food Consumption in Selected European Countries
Comparison with Prewar
(In calories per day 1/)

Country	Non-farm Consumption latter part of 1945	Prewar Consumption 2/
Denmark	2,900	3,200
Sweden	2,800	3,000
Netherlands	2,500	2,800
Belgium	2,500	2,800
Norway	2,400	2,900
Switzerland	2,300	3,150
Czechoslovakia	2,200	2,700
France	2,200	2,800
Greece	2,100	2,400
Portugal (Lisbon)	1,900	2,100 3/
Austria (Vienna)	1,800	2,850
Finland	1,800	3,100
Germany	1,750 4/	2,850
Italy	1,550	2,550

1/ Based on CWP conversion factors

2/ Average consumption for total population; break-down into farm and non-farm not available, but the difference in normal times is probably small. Figures in some cases are 1935-38 average, in others 1933-37 average.

3/ Probably an underestimate; official grain production estimates are believed to be too low.

4/ Excluding U.S.S.R. zone.

Denmark

The modest size of the normal consumer ration, 1,482 calories, reflects, in the case of Denmark, a very favorable food situation. The ration is modest because some important staples, notably potatoes, eggs and meat, are in such ample supply that they do not need to be rationed.

Table I

DENMARK: Average weekly normal consumer rations
September 1945

	Grams Per Week	Calories Per Day
Rye bread	1,770	633
Wheat bread	575	
or		
Wheat flour	480	237
Barley	75	37
Oatmeal	230	115
Sugar	345	197
Butter	250	263
Energy value of rations	1/	1,482

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

1/ Based on CWP calorie figures

Table II

DENMARK: Estimates of average daily consumption by normal consumer 1/, on the basis of September to December 1945 rations.

Normal Consumer	Calories Per Day
Basic rations	1,485
Unrationed foods	1,415
Black market	Negligible
Total	2,900

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - November 1945.

1/ The normal consumer rations may in the case of Denmark be taken as representing average consumption of rationed foods by the non-agricultural population, although there are some extra allocations to heavy workers. There are no general categories of workers, receiving extra rations, but each individual case is decided on its merits.

The estimates are based on the assumption that certain quantities of butter, meat, sugar and eggs will be exported. If these exports do not fully materialize, consumption may be somewhat higher.

Sweden

The food situation is relatively favorable. Potatoes are unrationed and in good supply.

Table I

SWEDEN: Average weekly normal consumer rations
September 17, 1945

Foodstuff	Grams Per Week	Calories Per Day
Flour	1,167	577
Oatmeal	83	46
Sugar	1/ 787	450
Meat, boneless	292	167
Fats	250	263
Cheese	83	30
Eggs	75	15
Energy value of rations		2/ 1,548

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

1/ Very high ration in September because of sugar allocation for canning. Other rations were reduced in early supper to facilitate food exports to Norway and Finland and have not been raised again.

2/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

Table II

SWEDEN: Estimate of average daily consumption by normal consumer on the basis of September 17 rations, and average daily consumption per person of total non-farm population 1/ estimated on the basis of total production after deduction for consumption by farm population

Normal Consumer	Calories Per Day
Basic ration	1,550
Unrationed foodstuffs	850
Black market	Negligible
Total	2,400
Average Non-farm Population 1/	
Basic ration	1,820
Unrationed foodstuffs	980
Black market	Negligible
Total	2,800

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - November 1945.

1/ Sufficient data are not available to estimate this consumption as a weighted average of per capita consumption by various consumer groups.

Norway

The food situation in Norway compares favorably with that of most other countries on the Continent of Europe. While the calorie value of the ration, 1613 calories per day, is not as high as some, the consumer can buy potatoes on the free market, and this, it is estimated, adds 250 calories to average non-farm consumption. Fish is also not included in the ration (although locally rationed at least in some localities), and is also available in considerable amount, supplementing the ration which would otherwise be seriously deficient in protein.

The fat content in the ration is the highest among the countries included in this study.

Controls appear to be administered effectively, and the rations filled, with minor exceptions.

Table I

NORWAY: Average weekly normal consumer rations
November 1945

Foodstuff	Grams Per Week	Calories Per Day
Flour	1,750	875
Pulses	100	55
Potato flour	50	23
Sugar	200	115
Fats	350	372
Milk	1,750	160
Cheese	37	13
Energy value of rations		1/ 1,613

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945.

1/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

Table II

NORWAY: Estimated average non-farm consumption per person per day - November 1945

	Average daily consumption	Non-farm Population 1/
	Calories	Percent
Rations for:		
Normal consumers	1,613	48
Heavy workers	1,876	7
Very heavy workers I	2,175	9
Very heavy workers II	2,513	5
Juvenile age groups:		
Under 2	1,435	3
2 - 5	1,933	6
6 - 11	1,773	8
12 - 18	2,000	9
18 - 20	1,840	5
		100
Average rationed consumption	1,800	
Average unrationed consumption	585	
Black market consumption	negligible	
Average non-farm consumption	2,385	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - November 1945

1/ Number of persons in each category based on CWP figures for 1943-44.

Switzerland

Food consumption of the Swiss population appears to be well above that of most of the other peoples of Europe. The normal consumer ration of 1639 calories per day is materially higher than that of other central or southern and eastern countries. Additional rations are granted to children and young people. Average per capita consumption of the Swiss non-farm population which includes an estimated allowance for unrationed foodstuffs is about 2,300 calories per day.

Most important unrationed foods are potatoes, vegetables and fruits, all reported in good supply. Compliance with rationing regulations is presumably good and black market operations negligible.

Table I

SWITZERLAND: Average weekly normal consumer rations
October 6 - November 6, 1945

Foodstuffs	Grams Per Week	Calories Per Day
Bread	1,750	665
Cereal products	226	112
Sugar	232	132
Chocolate and sweets	34	23
Meat	339	87
Fats	271	314
Cheese	135	77
Milk	2,484	224
Eggs	23	5
Coffee	45	-
Coffee substitutes	34	-
Tea	11	-
Energy value of rations 1/		2/ 1,639

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945.

1/ Additional rations are granted to children and young people. The most important unrationed foods are potatoes, vegetables and fruits, all of which are in good supply. In addition some allowance should probably be made for meals eaten in restaurants.

2/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

Table II

SWITZERLAND: Estimated average non-farm consumption per person per day, October, 1945.

Ration Categories	Calories
Normal consumers	1,639
Age groups:	
6 - 10	1,760
11 - 15	1,855
16 - 19	1,950
20 - 23	1,730
Unrationed foodstuffs	600
Blackmarket	Negligible
Average consumption of non-farm population	2,285

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - revised January 1946.

Portugal

From information available thus far, the food situation in Portugal, as in certain other neutral countries, appears relatively favorable. Our ration data apply to Lisbon only. While the normal consumer ration of 1,274 calories is not very large, laborers are entitled to a ration of 1,774 calories, which considering the mild climate of the country, compares favorably with other European countries.

The estimate of food consumption outside the ration is high.

Table I

PORTUGAL: Average weekly normal consumer rations for the City of Lisbon - October 1945

	Grams Per Week	Calories per day
Bread 1/	2,044	778
Rice 2/	93	46
Alimentary pastes 2/	93	48
Meal 2/ 3/	58	25
Sugar 2/	232	133
Codfish 2/	93	7
Vegetable oil 2/ 4/	186	237
Energy value of rations		5/ 1,274

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

1/ The consumer has the choice between this ration (292 grams per day of second quality bread) and a lower one (189 grams per day of first quality bread). Laborers receive 500 grams of bread per day.

2/ Monthly ration divided by 4.3

3/ Reported as flour: Believed to consist of pulse meal

4/ Not reported, but believed in existance

5/ Based on CWP calorie figures

Table II

PORTUGAL: Calorie value of per capita food consumption
October 1945

A - Weighted average of rations	1,270 1/		
B- Unrationed foodstuffs and black market supplies	600	-	700
Total	1,870		1,970

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - November 1945

1/ Laborers are entitled to a higher ration of bread (3,500 grams per week) which brings the caloric value of their ration to 1,774 calories per day. Conversely people purchasing white bread are entitled to a lower ration viz 995 calories per day. It is believed unlikely that low income groups actually purchase all of the rationed goods, while high income groups must obtain larger supplies of high price foodstuffs e.g. lard and meats.

Netherlands

The normal consumer ration is one of the highest in Europe in both caloric and protein content.

Since September 1945, rations in all areas have been approximately the same and consumers are being provided with a steadily growing range of foods. All principal foods are systematically rationed. Since food is in comparatively adequate supply all rations are presumably met. Specific information on current compliances is not available but it is believed that both rationing control and discipline are good. Estimates of unrationed and black market food suggest that the Dutch obtain less food from such sources than any other country.

Planned rations for the period November 12-24 would provide a normal consumer ration of about 2,230 calories, based on planned increases in flour, rolled oats and barley, biscuit and meat allowances.

Table I

NETHERLANDS: Average weekly normal consumer rations
October 28 - November 11, 1945

Foodstuff	Grams per week	Calories per day
Bread	2,800	1,033
Flour	100	49
Biscuits	62	31
Potato flour	25	12
Pulses	125	54
Potatoes	3,000	280
Sugar	200	114
Jam/Syrup	62	26
Meat	100	17
Fats	237	271
Cheese	100	57
Standard milk	2,000	151
Dried fruit	50	15
Coffee	100	-
Energy value of rations	1/	2,110

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

1/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

Table II

NETHERLANDS: Estimated average non-farm consumption per person per day, Oct. 28 - Nov. 11, 1945.

Consumption categories	Average daily consumption	Nonfarm Population
	Calories	Percent
Rations for:		
Normal consumers	2,110	42
Night workers	2,505	3
Heavy workers	2,910	8
Very heavy workers	3,551	5
Juvenile age groups:		
Under 2	1,450	4
2 - 4	1,600	6
4 - 14	2,223	20
14 - 20	2,463	10
Expectant and nursing mothers	2,380	2
		100
Average rationed consumption	2,265	
Unrationed and black market consumption	250	
Average non-farm consumption	2,515	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - Revised January 1946

Belgium

The normal consumer's ration, 2,036 calories per day, is one of the highest in Continental Europe. It is also relatively high in proteins and fats. Belgian fat consumption is reported to be only about 25 percent below prewar.

The basic Belgian food ration is on the increase. It is 122 calories more for the period beginning October 13, 1945 than it was during the preceding period and it is reported to have increased to 2,075 calories per day for the ration period November 12 to December 11. In addition to their basic ration, consumers are able to buy unrationed fresh fruits and vegetables and rice. Unrationed, specially distributed, and black market supplies add a roughly estimated 500 calories to the average non-farm consumption.

For the most part, rations are being met. The outlook for sugar, however, is gloomy and consumers are complaining that they are unable to obtain the types they desire. In certain cities the deliveries of fresh milk have been insufficient to meet rations of small children but the deficit has been covered by condensed milk. Ceiling prices on milk are generally not observed. In the main, the meat ration is met. The potatoes allowance has not been fully honored in all communities.

TABLE I

BELGIUM: Average weekly normal consumer rations
October 13 - November 11, 1945

Foodstuff	Grams Per Week	Calories Per Day
Bread	3,150	1,136
Cereal Products	23	11
Pulses	93	41
Potatoes	2,100	195
Sugar	233	133
Chocolate	35	45
Jam	140	53
Meat, fresh	280	48
Fish	15	4
Fats	250	279
Cheese	70	30
Milk, Dried skim	23	12
Dried Eggs	33	29
Canned peas	233	20
Coffee	58	-
Chicory	12	-
Energy value of rations	1/	2,036

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945
1/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

TABLE II

BELGIUM: Estimated average nonfarm consumption per person per day
October 13 - November 11, 1945

Consumption categories	Average daily consumption Calories	Nonfarm Population Percent
Rations for:		
Normal consumers	2,036	58.1
Light workers	2,081	5.6
Heavy workers	2,270	5.6
Very heavy workers	2,460	1.7
Miners	3,248	1.5
Juvenile age groups:		
0 - 3	2,452	4.0
3 - 6	2,320	4.5
6 - 14	2,178	14.0
Old people	2,178	3.5
Expectant and nursing mothers	2,566	1.5
		100.0
Average rationed consumption	2,140	
Unrationed and black market food	400	
Average nonfarm consumption	2,540	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Revised January 1946

Luxembourg

The ration system in Luxembourg is similar to that in Belgium with the exception that the bread ration is only 355 grams per day as compared with 450 in Belgium. The lower bread ration is attributed not to shortage of supply, but to the desire of the government to keep down the cost of the bread subsidy.

In spite of this difference between Luxembourg and Belgium, the population of the Duchy appears to be better fed than those of many other European countries.

Table I

LUXEMBOURG: Estimated Average Non-farm consumption
Per Person Per Day - November 1945

Consumption Categories	Average Daily Consumption Calories	Non-farm Population Percent
Rations for		
Normal consumers	1,912	88.9
Heavy workers	2,620	5.6
Very heavy workers	3,258	5.5
		100.0
Average rationed consumption	2,025	
Unrationed and black market food	Not available	
Average non-farm consumption	" "	

Source: Information on food ration scale from State Department Cable A-364 Brussels, October 27, 1945.

Czechoslovakia

The food situation compares very favorably with all other continental European countries except the Scandinavian countries and the low countries. Although the normal consumer ration of 1,547 calories is modest, more than 50 percent of the population receives either a worker's or heavy worker's supplement, or an adolescent's ration. The average ration of these categories amounts to 1917 calories.

Although the important staples, and a large number of minor commodities, are included in the ration, and it is claimed by the Czechs that they have practically no black market, the estimate of food consumed outside the ration is high: 500 calories for heavy workers and very heavy workers and 300 for other categories. Food served in factory cafeterias and in restaurants is not included in the ration.

There is a smaller ration - 1,258 calories for persons treated as German nationals. This includes those members of the German-speaking population who have not proved their loyalty to the Czech government.

In Slovakia the ration has been established only recently.

Where the ration has been established, for some time, the ration coupons have been honored, with minor exceptions.

Table I

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SILESIA): Average weekly normal consumer rations (20 years and older) October 15 - November 11, 1945

	Grams per week	Calories per day
Bread (1,150 gr. rye and 888 gr. wheat)	2,038	756
Farinaceous foods	75	37
Potatoes	2,500	232
Artificial honey	31	14
Sugar	450	257
Candy	50	29
Meat	188	48
Butter	35	37
Lard	25	32
Margarine	62	79
Milk	.488 liters	24
Yeast	10	2
Energy value of rations	1/	1,547

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

1/ Based on CWP calorie figures

Table II

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SILESIA): Estimation of average nonfarm consumption per day on the basis of rations (Base August 20 - September 16, 1945)

	Calories (CWP conversion factors)	Totals	Nonfarm 1/ population percent
1. Normal consumer (base ration)	1,547		
Unrationed 2/ and black market	300	1,847	31
2. Worker's supplement (P_3)	500		
Base ration	1,547		
Unrationed 2/ and black market	300	2,347	30
3. Heavy worker's supplement ($2xP_3$)	1,000		
Base ration	1,547		
Unrationed 2/ and black market	500	3,047	10
4. Very heavy worker's supplement (T_4)	1,011		
Base ration	1,547		
Unrationed 2/ and black market	500	3,058	5
5. 0 - 6 years	1,517		
Unrationed 2/ and black market	300	1,817	12
6. 6 - 20 years	1,907		
Unrationed 2/ and black market	300	2,207	12
Average nonfarm consumption per day 3/	2,217		

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

Based on airgram A-46, November 1, 1945, from Prague.
All data apply to the Czech nonfarm population (excluding the Germans) for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.

1/ Breakdown of the population only approximate. There are actually 15 percent in the 6-20 year group; however, some of these obtain P_3 and 2 x P_3 supplements if they are working and between 15 and 20 years of age. The breakdwon between the two worker's groups (2 and 3) is a guess.

2/ Unrationed food consists of fruits and vegetables, some fish and game. The estimates of 300 and 500 calories respectively include the amounts consumed in restaurant and institutional feeding (including factory cafeterias). Apparently no ration stamps need by surrendered for restaurant and institutional meals.

3/ Average urban consumption excludes the German nationals who obtain only 1,258 rationed calories if over 6 years of age. Germans who have proven their loyalty are said to be treated like Czechs.

Greece

There is no official nation-wide ration system except for UNRRA supplies, rations of which vary somewhat by region and between rural and urban areas depending upon locally available foodstuffs and transportation facilities. The ration given for Greece represents the November relief ration in the Athens area only. The ration for the Salonika area and the other larger cities is probably about the same as that for the Athens area. None of the domestically produced food is rationed except for irregular and limited issues of a few items such as olive oil. The relief ration scales represent an effort to supplement the estimated quantity of foodstuffs available locally so as to produce a total of 2,000 calories per person per day. There are no supplementary allowances for heavy workers, but additional food is distributed to hospitals, children's canteens, etc. Milk is reserved for children up to 14 years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and hospitals. Hospital patients receive an equivalent of 2,500 calories daily. Soap is rationed 96 grams to each person per month.

Estimated of the unrationed domestically produced food consumption vary. UNRRA estimates that it is only 650 grams per day in the Athens region. This estimate seems very low. In a dispatch from the UNRRA Greece Mission, dated December 2, 1945, it is stated that "locally produced foods, if equitably distributed, would produce approximately 1155 calories per day." This is in all probability too high an average for the Athens area. An earlier OFAR estimate placed the estimated caloric value per day of unrationed foodstuff from indigenous production for urban areas at 610. In connection with all these estimates, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that wide fluctuations of availability occur and that any average figure is of dubious accuracy since crop estimates are made without benefit of any empirical crop statistics in many areas.

There is no "black market" as that term is ordinarily understood, since the government makes no attempt to impose controls on prices or distribution of domestic supplies. As a result, distribution of indigenous produce is grossly inequitable. No information is available as to quantities of food obtained against illegally obtained ration cards. It is estimated that the number of ration cards issued amounts to approximately 10 percent more than the actual population.

The protein content of the ration is 44 grams per day, which compares favorably with other UNRRA countries, but is considerably less than those for Netherlands and Belgium. A population such as that of Greece, which has recently suffered from severe malnutrition, has a particularly high physiological need for proteins.

Greece (continued)

The fat content of the ration is the lowest of any country for which figures are included in this study, except Italy. However, the domestic olives, a staple article of diet in Greece, supply fat.

Since the paragraphs above were written, and the tables prepared, a cable from Athens has been received which reports a marked deterioration in the food position resulting from extreme inflation with the attendant disorganization of food distribution. According to this cable, "it has been estimated that during the winter the greater part of the population will receive only 1,700 calories per day, including both domestically produced and imported relief foodstuffs. The imported releif rations for January in the Athens-Piraens area provide 1,178 calories,which is the highest figure for any urban or rural area in the country."

Table I

GREECE: Average weekly basic consumer ration for the Athens Area, November 1945 1/

	Grams per week	Calories per day
Bread	2,520	895
Flour	147	75
Macaroni	448	230
Pulses	147	65
Sugar	59.5	35
Fat & Oil	49	65
Energy value of rations 2/		1,365

1/ The ration for Salonika and other larger cities is very likely approximately the same.
2/ Based on CWP caloric figure.

Note: The basic consumer ration is the relief ration made up from UNRRA supplies and distributed by the Greek Government.

TABLE II

GREECE: Estimated average[1/] urban consumption per capita per day, September 1945

	Calories
Caloric value per day of rations for normal consumers (from UNRRA imports):	1,490
Estimated caloric value per day of unrationed foodstuff (from indigenous production)	610
Total	2,100*

To this may be added special items, such as soup and milk, which is only used for supplementary feeding in hospitals, children's canteens, etc., and for children and pregnant mothers.

1/ Based on Athens ration.

Urban population: (Estimate) 2,880,000

Explanatory Notes:

There is no "black market." Much rather it should be called a "wide open" market with no ceiling prices or rationing devices. Prices are about 100 percent over those prevalent in July. The basic ration sells at a set price: about 500 drachma. To the needy it is less or free.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - November 1945

*While urban rations outside Athens are lower than the Athens' ration, supplies of demestically produced foods in urban areas outside Athens are more plentiful than in Athens itself. Therefore, the figure of 2,100 calories can be taken as an average for the urban population.

France

The ration system of France is complicated and badly enforced. An unusually large number of food commodities is subject to rationing, many of these being rationed on a local basis.

On November 1, bread was taken off the ration, resulting in a practically unlimited caloric intake. At or about the same time, the fat and meat rations were raised to 140 and 250 grams per week respectively. Hence, during November and December, the French consumer was in a comparatively favorable position.

On January 1, a bread ration of 300 grams was established. Unless supplemented by other grain products, this would make the food situation in France compare very unfavorably with that of the other "paying" Allied countries and even with some of the UNRRA countries. It is, however, too early to make any definitive appraisal of the food situation resulting from the imposition of the 300 gram bread ration.

TABLE IA

FRANCE: Average weekly basic rations for normal consumers October 1945 1/

	Grams per week	Calories per day
Bread 2/	2,450	917
Sugar 3/	116	66
Meat 4/	150	40
Fats and oils 3/	140	160
Cheese	20	7
Coffee substitutes 3/	46	-
Energy value of basic rations 5/		1,190

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

1/ See explanatory notes below.
2/ Bread was derationed in November.
3/ Monthly ration divided by 4.3.
4/ Could be raised to 200 grams in those departments meeting specified conditions with respect to meat deliveries or, in deficit departments, with respect to the honoring of rations.
5/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

Explanatory notes:

Most foods are rationed in France, either on a local or nation-wide scale. Nation-wide rations, as published in the Journal Officiel, are called "basic ration," and are fixed for normal consumers, young people, children (two categories), babies, heavy workers and very heavy workers. In departments where supplies are not sufficient fully to cover these basic rations, prefects may fix lower rations. The prefects may also fix supplementary rations as substitutes, but only after such rations have been authorized by the Ministry of Food. Thus, basic rations are not necessarily the official rations prevailing throughout France.

Amoung the more important locally-rationed foods are potatoes and legumes, Fresh fruits and vegetables are unrationed.

Finally, it should be noted that in France black marketed supplies make a substantial addition to nonfarm consumptions.

TABLE IB

FRANCE: Average weekly basic rations for normal consumers, November 1945 1/

Foodstuff	Grams per week	Calories per day
Sugar 2/	116	66
Meat	3/ 250	4/ 64
Fats and oils 2/	140	160
Cheese	20	7
Coffee (unadulterated) 2/	29	-
Energy value of basic rations		5/ 297

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - November 1945

1/ See explanatory notes below.
2/ Monthly ration divided by 4.3.
3/ Could be raised to 300 grams in those departments meeting specified conditions with respect to meat deliveries or, in deficit departments with respect to the honoring of rations.
4/ Calorie value revised.
5/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

Explanatory notes

Bread was derationed as of November 1. During the preceding 13 months, the normal consumer bread ration was fixed at 350 grams per day, its energy value being about 920 calories. Rabbits, poultry, vegetables, fresh fruit (except oranges) are also unrationed at present. Most other foods are rationed either on a local or nationwide scale.

Nation-wide rations, as published in the Journal Officiel, are called "basic rations," and are fixed for normal consumers, young people, children (two categories), babies, old people, heavy workers, and very heavy workers. In departments where supplies are not sufficient fully to cover these basic rations, prefects may fix lower rations. The prefects may also fix supplementary rations as substitutes, but only after such rations have been authorized by the Ministry of Food. Thus, basic rations are not necessarily the official rations prevailing throughout France. Moreover, official rations are not always fully available in all parts of the country.

Other nationally-rationed foods include milk and wine. Normal consumers are not entitled to milk; their wine ration is fixed at 4 liters per month.

Table IB - France - (continued)

Among the more important locally-rationed foods are potatoes and legumes.

Finally, it should be noted that in France black-marketed supplies make a substantial addition to nonfarm consumptions.

TABLE IIA

FRANCE: Estimated average nonfarm consumption per person per day, October 1945

Consumption categories		Average daily rations	Nonfarm population 1/
		Calories	Percent
Normal consumer		1,190	53.8
Children aged:			
0 - 3		1,210	3.5
3 - 6		1,555	3.6
6 - 13		1,455	10.0
Young people 13 - 21		1,390	12.6
Heavy workers	2/	1,270	3.0
Old people over 70		1,190	5.0
Weighted average basic ration		1,260	
Locally rationed, unrationed and black marketed food		950	
Average nonfarm consumption		2,210	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - December 1945

1/ CWP estimates for 1943-44 adjusted to allow for returned prisoners of war and workers from Germany. No account has been taken of the army, allowance for which would raise average consumption slightly.
2/ Miners are said to have been granted higher rations.

TABLE IIB

FRANCE: Estimated average nonfarm consumption per person per day, November 1945. 1/

Consumption categories	Average daily consumption	Nonfarm population 2/
	Calories	Percent
Basic rations		
Normal consumer	300	53.8
Children aged:		
0 - 3	1,135	3.5
3 - 6	870	3.6
6 - 13	540	10.0
Young people 13- 21	545	12.6
Heavy workers	350	8.5
Very heavy workers 3/	375	3.0
Old people over 70	430	5.0
Weighted average basic ration	420	
Locally rationed, unrationed, and black marketed food 4/	1,950	
Average nonfarm consumption	2,370	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - December 1945

1/ Excluding alcoholic beverages.
2/ CWP estimates for 1943-44 adjusted to allow for returned prisoners of war and workers from Germany. No account has been taken of the army, allowance for which would raise average consumption slightly.
3/ Miners are said to have been granted higher rations.
4/ Includes an allowance of 1,000 calories for bread, or 10 percent more than the weighted average for bread rations in October. Reports indicate that the increase in consumption has been greater than that assumed above.

Finland

The food consumption level of Finland is much lower than those of Norway or Sweden. The normal consumer ration contains only about 1170 calories per person per day and comparatively low protein and fat values. The average rationed consumption is 1330 calories per person and the average non-farm consumption which includes a roughly estimated average of 500 calories per person from unrationed and black market sources amounts to 1830 calories.

No information is available on whether the ration cards are fully honored or on rationing compliance. There is a very active black market, and since prices are badly inflated, the diet of people with low incomes suffers considerably.

TABLE I

FINLAND: Average weekly normal consumer rations
November 1945

Foodstuffs	Grams per week	Calories per day
Cereals and cereal products	1,750	839
Meat 1/	-	-
Fats	116	145
Sugar	58	33
Milk	1,456	133
Coffee substitue	116	-
Energy value of rations 2/		1,150 3/

1/ Meat is rationed by value and is approximately equivalent to 90 grams of beef or 50 grams of pork.
2/ Based on CWP calorie figures.
3/ The inclusion of the meat ration would raise the energy value of rations to about 1,170 calories per day.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, January 1946.

Table II

FINLAND: Estimated average nonfarm consumption per person per day
November 1945

Consumption categories	Average daily consumption	Nonfarm population
	Calories	Percent
Rations for:		
Normal consumers	1,170	50.0
Light workers	1,338	10.0
Heavy workers	1,758	5.0
Very heavy workers	1,926	2.5
Juvenile age groups		
0 - 6 months	1,543	1.1
6 - 12 months	1,443	1.0
1 - 2 years	1,409	1.6
2 - 4 "	1,209	4.0
4 - 10 "	1,377	10.1
10 - 12 "	1,544	4.6
13 - 17 "	1,712	6.7
17 - 18 "	1,511	3.4
Average rationed consumption	1,330	100.0
Unrationed and black market food	500	
Average nonfarm consumption	1,830	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, January 1946

Austria

Available food consumption data apply only to the city of Vienna. There, if all rations are fully honored, the normal consumer obtains 1,575 calories per day. No major foodstuffs appear to be available outside the ration. The protein content of the rations appears above that generally prevailing in Europe but the fat content is lower.

Official nation-wide rations have not yet been established but the Quadri-partite Food and Agriculture Committee may institute such a program. Outside of Vienna in the United States military zone, rationing in some urban communities is reported to be carried out on a local basis, although details are not available. A considerable proportion of the farm population requires some food supplements, but no information exists on this distribution either. In general, rationing in Vienna has been fairly well unified in the different zones while in the rest of Austria it seems disorganized in all areas.

No definite information is available regarding honoring of rations in Vienna. Failure to deliver supplies has, on occasion, disrupted the rationing program and created a lapse in some rations. Information on compliance is also not available for Vienna. It is roughly estimated that average number of calories obtained from unrationed and black market foods in Vienna reaches about 125 calories per capita per day.

TABLE I.

AUSTRIA (Vienna): Average weekly normal consumer rations
September 23 - October 20, 1945

Foodstuffs	Grams per week	Calories per day
Bread	2,800	1,040
Potatoes	1,400	130
Sugar	105	60
Pulses	210	91
Meat	350	90
Fats	140	164
Energy Value of rations		1/ 1,575

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

1/ Based on CMP calorie figures.

TABLE II

AUSTRIA (VIENNA): Estimated average consumption per person per day on the basis of September 23 - October 20 rations

Consumer category	Calories per day	Totals	Percent of population
1. Normal consumer	1,575		
Unrationed and black market	125	1,700	48.6
2. Clerks	1,760		
Unrationed and black market	125	1,885	15.4
3. Heavy workers	2,269		
Unrationed and black market	125	2,394	20.8
4. Very heavy workers	3,034		
Unrationed and black market	125	3,159	4.0
5. Children 0 - 3 years old	1,064		
Unrationed and black market	125	1,189	3.2
6. Children 3 - 6 years old	1,250		
Unrationed and black market	125	1,375	3.5
7. Children 6 - 12 years old	1,421		
Unrationed and black market	125	1,546	4.5
Average urban consumption per day	1,897		

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945

All data apply only to the City of Vienna.

Rations and population breakdown are based on official data. Calorie conversion factors are those of the CMP which yield 2-3 percent higher calorie values for the various consumer categories than the corresponding Austrian figures.

The unrationed and black market allowance is arbitrary. Allowing only for unrationed food (fruits, vegetables and perhaps eggs) the average urban consumption per day has a value of 1,825 calories.

Germany

No uniform ration system has yet been applied to the whole country. The official ration scale is highest in the British zone, slightly lower in the U. S. zone, and considerabley lower in the Russian. No information is available in the French zone. There have been reports that the official ration schedules in the British and U. S. zones have not always been filled, but no figures are available on the amounts actually being distributed. The military have been requested to supply more nearly adequate information.

All major foodstuffs are rationed, including potatoes. Probably the amounts of foodstuffs available for purchase outside the ration by low-income consumers in the larger centers are extremely small. Lack of shelter and fuel in the major cities will tend to exaggerate the physiological effects of what might otherwise suffice for a bare subsistence diet.

Available figures on official ration scales are shown in the attached tabulations.

Table I.

GERMANY - U.S. Zone (November 12 to December 9, 1945)

	Normal Consumer Ration
	Grams Per Week
Bread	2,757
Potatoes	4,000
"Nahrmittel" /1	150
Meat	200
Fats	100
Cheese	31
Soft Cheese	31

/1 Alimentary pastes, pulses, wheat flour, soup powder, pudding powder, etc.

Caloric Value of Rations by Consumer Categories	
Normal consumer	1,505
Heavy worker	2,110
Very heavy worker	2,715
Children under 3	1,015
Children 3 to 6	1,245
Children 6 to 10	1,600
Adolescents 10 to 18	1,890

Source: British Ministry of Food

Table II

GERMANY - British Zone (October 15 to November 11, 1945)

Normal Consumer Ration	
	Grams Per Week
Bread	2,500
Potatoes	2,000
"Nahrmittel" /1	5,000
Meat	150
Fats	100
Sugar	125
Cheese	15
Soft Cheese	31
Jam	62

/1 Alimentary pastes, pulses, wheat flour, soup powder, pudding powder, etc.

Caloric Value of Rations by Consumer Categories	
Normal Consumer	1,550
Heavy Workers	2,250
Very Heavy Workers	2,800
Miner (heavy worker)	2,800
Miner (very heavy worker)	3,400
Children under 3	1,125
Children 3 to 6	1,250
Adolescents (6 to 18)	1,700

Source: British Ministry of Food

Italy

Italy is the worst fed country among those for which data are included in this study. This is conspicuously shown by the comparative figures on calories, proteins, and fats.

The Italian ration system is relatively simple. The normal consumer receives the equivalent of 300 grams of bread and the remainder may consist of either rice or "pasta", i.e. macaroni, spaghetti, etc. The remainder of the national ration consists of extremely small quantities of fats and sugar. In addition, there are local distributions of small quantities of meat and other products, and 200 grams of pulses are distributed per month in centers of over 10,000 inhabitants.

Although no important changes have taken place recently in the official ration schedule, failure to distribute the whole of the ration has become increasingly widespread over recent weeks, owing to inadequate wheat shipments. According to a recent cable from the U.N.R.R.A. mission in Rome, extensive areas in the South are now not receiving the rice and pasta ration.

A recent estimate of the caloric value of all food distributed to normal consumers, including local rations, in 77 cities ranged from 548 calories in Turin to 1,873 in Pesaro. Only 9 cities received over 1,000 calories. The wide variation is no doubt due to lack of means of internal transportation.

The lack of proteins is particularly serious, since this is the third winter that the populations of the larger cities are on a diet which compels them to burn up their body tissues. Under these conditions the physiological need for protein is increased. However, since some protein is included in local rations, the figure given in the protein and fats table understates the amount actually distributed by an amount varying from one city to another.

The paragraphs above and the tables relate to the situation in December. In January the pasta or rice ration was suspended in most cities, and it is believed that the presant non-farm consumption is about 1350 calories.

TABLE I

ITALY: Average weekly normal consumer rations
October 1, 1945

Foodstuff	Grams per week	Calories per day
Bread 1/	1,400	515
Paste or rice 1/ 2/	465	232
Fats and Oils 2/ 3/	42.3	54
Sugar 2/	29	17
Energy value of rations 4/		5/818

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 1945,

1/ Supplements are issued to heavy and very heavy workers as well as to miners and foresters.

2/ Monthly ration divided by 4.3.

3/ Supplements issued to hospital patients, refugees, etc.

4/ In addition some foodstuffs are rationed locally. A pulse ration of 200 grams per month is distributed in centers of over 10,000 inhabitants. Furthermore urban supplies are increased by sales through the free and black market.

5/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

TABLE II

ITALY: 1/ Estimate of average per capita daily consumption by ration - card holder.

Calorie value of rations	940
Free and blackmarket	600
	1,540

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations - Revised January 1946

1/ No consumer breakdown is available for the current rationing system. Weighted average for the urban population is computed from the amount of foodstuffs issued during the month of September.

Note: The above table dates to the situation existing at the end of 1945. In January the pasta ration was suspended in most cities, as a result of which the total average non-farm consumption is about 1350 calories.

Yugoslavia

Food consumption in Yugoslavia varies greatly from region to region. Viewed in broad terms it is known that in Voivodina and part of Serbia there is a surplus or a sufficiency of indigenous supplies for human consumption. Along a broad inland upland zone running the length of the country food is generally deficient in supply for human consumption but shortage could, if adequate means of transportation were available, be greatly alleviated by transferal of the probable 350,000 ton bread grain surplus in the northeastern section of Yugoslavia. It is, therefore, in the coastal belt which is almost completely isolated from the interior surplus areas that food consumption levels are lowest and really serous food shortages occur. There, if UNRRA imports were cut off, it is said starvation would claim at least 10,000 victims a month. No precise information is available on food distribution in this area. Even the urban normal consumer ration of Belgrade which is in the surplus or sufficiency zone provided only 1,205 calories per day in September. Since early November, however, certain quantities of UNRRA commodities have become available for sale in that area and in the past few weeks not only has the meat ration also become available but corn meal has been added to bread flour so that now the full bread ration can be allowed. Although data on the quantities of various foods distributed from UNRRA supplies is not available for a specified period so it is impossible to determine how much it adds to the basic ration of the Belgrade area, it is supposed that the average urban ration there now finally reaches approximately that of the government prescribed basic ration of 1,540 calories per day.

YUGOSLAVIA: Average Daily Rationed Urban Consumption Prescribed for 1945

Consumption Categories	Average Daily Consumption /1 - Calories-	Non-Farm Population (Percent)
Basic Rations:		
Basic consumer rations	1,464	51.5
Light worker ration	2,307	16.0
Heavy worker ration	3,216	10.0
Supplementary Rations:		
Children up to 2 years of age	603	5.1
Children from 2 to 7 years of age	667	13.5
Expectant mothers	897	2.9
Invalids and persons on diet	603	1.0
Total calories		100.0

Average rationed consumption per person per day - 1,900 /1

Source: Basic data from Yugoslav Government

/1 Does not include sugar ration which varies according to supply.

Note: Calorie consumption data based on CWP calorie figures.

YUGOSLAVIA: Average Weekly Normal Consumer Ration Belgrade Area
September 1945

Foodstuffs	Grams per Week	Calories per Day
Bread	2,100	747
Flour	117	58
Macaroni	117	60
Corn	525	251
Fats and Oils	70	89
Salt	117	
Energy value of ration		1,205 1/

Source: Yugoslav Mission, UNRRA
1/ Based on CWP calorie figures

YUGOSLAVIA: Prescribed Weekly Basic Urban Ration - 1945

Foodstuffs	Grams per Week	Calories per Day
Bread	2,800	996
Meat	200	54
Beans and Peas	400	174
White flour paste	125	64
Lard, tallow, oil	87	110
Cheese	125	66
Sugar	(according to supply)	
Salt	125	
Energy value of ration		1,464 1/2/

Source: Government of Yugoslavia
1/ Does not include sugar ration which varies according to supply.
2/ Based on CWP calorie figures.

U.S.S.R.

Sufficient information is available to show that the U.S.R.R. at the present time is one of the worst fed countries in Europe, even though some slight recovery has already taken place since the end of the war.

Comparison with other European countries is rendered difficult by structural differences in food distribution. In the other European countries, the farm population, by and large, is living on a normal or near normal diet, and the effects of the food shortage are concentrated on the non-farm population. Were this true in Russia, the city populations would have died off by the millions. According to Mr. Volin, the specialist on U.S.S.R. in OFAR, the average caloric intake of the population including both farm and non-farm, is below 2,000 calories, which is less than the corresponding figure for the non-farm population above in the majority of countries covered by this study.

There is no "normal consumer ration" in the Soviet Union. The population is divided into the following five categories:

(1) workers in import industries
(2) other manual workers
(3) light workers (including office workers)
(4) dependents over 12
(5) children under 12

The rations for these 5 categories are given in the attached table. It will be seen that almost the entire diet consists of bread; this bread is made from wheat or rye flour of 98 percent extraction.

Food outside the rations is available to the great majority of the non-farm population, only at prices so high that only very small quantities can be bought. However, persons in positions of high responsibility, have the opportunity to buy food at lower prices in "closed" stores.

U.S.S.R.

Consumer rations, end of 1945

	Bread Grams per day	Grits Grams per mo.	Meat & Fish Grams per month	Fats Grams per mo.	Sugar Grams per mo.	Total calories per day
1. Workers in important industries.	650	2,200	2,200	800	900	1995
2. Other normal workers.	550	2,000	2,200	800	900	1795
3. Light workers.	450	1,500	1,200	400	500	1313
4. Dependents over 12.	300	1,000	600	200	400	853
5. Children under 12.	400	1,200	600	400	500	1145